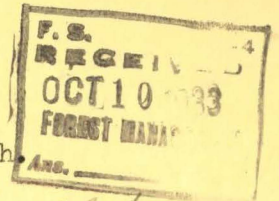
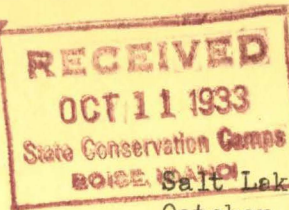


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Salt Lake City, Utah
October 9, 1933.

S
Insect Control
Wasatch
Survey Fall 1933
NIRA

O.C.L.

CCS

MEMORANDUM TO REGIONAL FORESTER:

Reference is made to your memorandum of September 27.

The insect survey for the Kamas and Blacksfork Districts has been completed, and while the written report for the Blacksfork District has not yet been received, we have sufficient information from a field investigation to justify recommendation for this district without delay. The survey crew is now at work on the Stockmore District and should have the survey pretty well completed by now.

KAMAS DISTRICT:

Attached hereto, is a copy of a report and map covering the survey of this district, which was prepared by Owen DeSpain, chief of party.

From the report, it will be noted that we have a rising epidemic on this district in the Lodgepole Pine stands. It is to be regretted that the survey during the fall of 1932, by former Ranger Davis, was not extensive enough to give us a clear picture of the infestation on this district. As you know, control work was done along the Provo River and the Spring Canyon Area last spring, largely with E.C.W. help, under the direction of Mr. Davis. Due to the inexperience of men and to the failure of the camp manager to properly supervise the work, a rather poor job of treating was done. We have practically as many new attacks this fall on the area as were treated last spring. However, when members of this office discovered the problem on this district, which was late in June, we rushed two experienced control crews from the Blacksfork District, and organized two more from Kamas, in an attempt to finish the job before the flight of the beetles and the fire danger became too great.

It is very conclusive that the infestation on this district emerged from the endemic to the epidemic stage in 1931. It was the estimate of the four crew foremen last spring that the rate of spread in the Spring Canyon Area would average 10 trees in the new attack to the 1 tree abandoned. Many examinations made of galleries by forest officers, showed as many as 30 to 35 larva.

*Copy sent Evidon 11-28-33
" " Forester + Bur. of Ent. 12-14-33*

Mr. DeSpain's report of the fall survey shows that the infestation is in a very aggressive condition and will range as high as 5 trees in the new attacks to each tree in the old attack.

The infestation on this district is scattered over a wide area which is very rugged, rough, and inaccessible. Therefore, the cost of control will be relatively high.

It is our desire to begin work just as soon as funds can be made available, as this infestation is a serious menace to the Uinta Lodgepole stands, and it is almost mandatory that as much as possible be done this fall.

It is estimated that \$12,000.00 under NIRA wages and hours will be necessary to complete the control work for this district.

BLACKSFORK DISTRICT:

We are very much gratified with the success of our control efforts in the past on the Blacksfork District. The survey shows very few new attacks on the areas formerly treated, and these are mainly very weak attacks. However, a few isolated patches of Lodgepole stands, which were not reached in former operations, show enough trees to further clean up, and it is, therefore, our desire to do some additional work on this district if funds are available. This could well be deferred until the spring of 1934, as we will have our hands full with our other work this fall.

It is estimated \$1,000.00 will be needed to complete the necessary work on this district.

STOCKMORE DISTRICT:

While the survey on this district has not been completed, we are quite sure that some control work will be needed on this district in vicinity of Lower Rock Creek and the central part of Duchesne. It is estimated \$2,000.00 will be needed for this district.

Sufficient equipment for our needs, except possibly Kimmel Stoves and cook outfits, is already on hand.

- - - - -

Total allotment needed for forest..... \$15,000.00

- - - - -

BB-SS

A. G. NORD, Forest Supervisor.

Philip Peterson Acting.

Copy

S
Insect Control, Weber River
Wasatch

Salt Lake City, Utah.
October 9, 1933.

WEBER RIVER INSECT SURVEY - FALL 1933.

Memorandum to Ranger Parke:

Following is a brief summary of the findings of the insect survey conducted in the Weber, Gardner - Middle Fork and Smith and Morehouse units on the Weber River.

There were no **N.A.** found in the whole drainage. An attempt was made, after the first day, to only run samples in the areas that showed large areas of lodgepole. A fair sample was taken of both high and low ranges so if any new infestations were present they would have shown on sample strips.

The strip lines run are shown on the accompanying map with dates and names of cruisers.

The large number of old infestations found in all the units was interesting. The most concentrated area was found in Dry Fork. This area covers about six or eight sections with some areas containing as many as 50 to 75% of the trees being old bug kills. It is estimated this heavy infestation took place 15 to 20 years ago.

The only large areas of lodgepole found were in Dry Fork, West side of ridge between Gardner's Fork and Middle Fork, and along ridge east of Box Canyon. No attempt is made to show the extent of the lodgepole type as the cruise was not sufficient to cover all the area.

BB-SS

J. L. Owen Despain
Chief of Party
A. G. NORD, Forest Supervisor.

By _____ Acting.

Copy for
R O

PROVO RIVER INSECT SURVEY-FALL 1933

INTRODUCTION:

An attempt is made to show briefly the findings of the insect survey conducted on the Provo River drainage. The lack of type maps and not being acquainted with the country made it somewhat difficult to always run sample strips through areas that were typical of the surrounding country. Acknowledgement is also made of the inaccuracy of the accompanying map showing area of lodgepole pine. When a cruise averaging only 1.95 percent was made, and only of the area known to contain lodgepole type the fallacy of attempting to draw a type map can be appreciated. In as much as some of the area shown as lodgepole type is composed of other species and there are many isolated areas of lodgepole not shown it is believed, that for the purpose of this survey, the area shown will give a fair estimate of the extent of lodgepole pine type in each unit.

METHODS USED IN SURVER:

"Methods of Conducting Extensive Surveys of Mountain Pine Beetle Infestations In The Northern Rocky Mountain Region," by James C. Evenden, was used as a guide in conducting this survey. Due to being unacquainted with the topography and type areas it was not always possible for the cruisers to adhere to strip lines plotted in advance so that in many cases deviations were made depending upon the judgement of the crusier. Some of the strip lines seem relatively short but when the distance from the main road is considered they show a fair days work.

GENERAL SUMMARY:

Of the four units comprising the Provo River area only one is alarming in new attacks found on strip lines. The Provo River unit shows an estimate of 8216N.A. or 1 N.A. per 1.9 acres. The Shingle Creek units have areas considered in an epedemic stage but the entire units are not alarming. The Shingle Creek-North Fork unit shows an estimate of 702N.A. or 1 N.A. per 5.5 acres. Estimates show 832N.A. in the Beaver Creek unit or 1 N.A. per 5.3 acres.

Mirror Lake unit is entirely in an endemic stage with 276N.A. or 1 N. A. per 23.1 acres.

It is interesting that 215 N.A. were found on strip lines and only 98 R.T. This represents an increase of 219 percent.

INDIVIDUAL SECTIONS IN EACH UNIT

In order to show the concentrated areas of N.A. in each unit the sections showing 160N.A. or more are segregated and shown in the accompanying table. These sections are also cross hatched in red on the map.

PROVO RIVER UNIT

In the Provo River unit 18 sections are considered epidemic. Two of these are alarming. Sec. 31-T.2S.R.9E. shows 1919 N.A. which is probably high. Sec. 36, in Spring Canyon also is alarming showing 1920 N.A. The other sections vary from 160N.A. to 720N.A. with an average of 254.7N.A. per section.

It is suggested that a more intensive survey be made, probably by a scout from the burning camp, of Sec. 8, 9, 20, 29 T.2S. R9E. and 29 T.3N. R8W. U.S.M. all in the vicinity of Broadhead Meadows. This suggestion is made on the bases of R.T. found, nearness to epidemic areas and the finding of 4N.A. near trail in last section mentioned above.

The Broadhead Meadows area is accessible by pack horses as is the area further south:ie: Secs. 31, 32, 5, 7, and 8 by trail going up near infested area in Sec. 31. The area south and east of the Soapstone R. S. will probably have to be reached from the road or top of ridge to the south.

SHINGLE CREEK-NORTH FORK UNIT

Only two sections are considered epidemic in this unit. Sec. 16 shows 1200N.A. and Sec. 18, 368N.A. It is highly probable that this infestation extends into Sec. 17 and 21. There were also a number of N.A. noticed along North Fork Creek from road to Sec. 15.

Sec. 18 is accessible by road from Shingle Creek while it is suggested Sec. 16 be reached, for control purposes, by following up ridge between Boulder and North Fork Creeks.

BEAVER CREEK UNIT

Only 3 areas are considered epidemic in this unit. Sec. 10, which is in a cut over area, shows 180 N.A. This area is accessable by trail from Upper Setting or Yellow Pine Creeks. Sec. 16 has only a small area along Yellow Pine Creek, estimated at containing 206 N.A. This area is easily accessable. Sec. 34 and 35 are considered together as only a small, isolated stance is found including 170 N.A. also readily accessable from main road.

Submitted by,

Owen DeSpain
Chief of Party.
9-24-33

Owen DeSpain

Approved

Morgan Parke

F. R. 9-28-33

BB

10-3-33

Provo River Insect Survey - Fall 1933

Table Showing Results By Units.

Unit	Estimated Acres L.P.	Acres in L.P. Strip	Strip Multiplier	No. of N.A. on Strip	Estimated No. N.A.	Acres Per N.A.	Percent Cruse	No. R.T. on Strip Line	Acres Per R.T.	% Increase N.A. over R.T.
Provo River	16,000	346.4	46.16	178	8216	1.9	2.1	76	4.5	234
Shingle Cr. North Fork	3,880	93.9	41.32	17	702	5.5	2.4	10	9.3	170
Beaver Cr.	4,480	86.2	51.97	16	832	5.3	1.9	9	9.5	155
Mirror Lake	6,400	92.7	69.04	4	276	23.1	1.4	3	30.0	130

Table

Provo River Insect Survey - Fall 1933

Showing Sections In Each Unit Considered In Epidemic Stage

Unit Provo River

Section	Township Range	Estimated Acreage	Acreage in L.P. Strip Line	STRIP Multiplier	No. of N.A. on Strip	Estimated N.A. in Sec.	Acres Per N.A.	Remarks
16	T.2 S.R.9E	640	21.0	30.5	7	213.5	3	
17	"	640	18.3	34.9	8	279.2	2.3	
31	"	320	7.0	45.7	42	1919.4	.16	
32	"	640	8.0	80.0	2	160.0	4.0	
5	T.3 S.R.9E	640	8.0	80.0	2	160.0	4.0	
8	"	320	8.0	40.0	3	120.0	2.6	
7	"	320	8.0	40.0	2	80.0	4.0	
25	T.2 S.R.8E	640	8.0	80.0	2	160.0	4.0	
27	"	320	5.0	64.0	6	384.0	.8	
34	"	640	9.0	71.1	5	355.5	1.8	
35	"	640	8.0	80.0	7	560.0	1.1	
36	"	640	8.0	80.0	24	1920.0	.4	
9	T.3 S.R.8E	640	8.0	80.0	2	160.0	4.0	
10	"	640	8.0	80.0	9	720.0	.9	
11	"	320	9.0	37.1	3	111.3	5.7	
12	"	320	9.0	37.1	2	74.2	4.3	
6	"	320	7.0	35.0	9	315.0	1.1	
1	T.3 S.R.7E	160	7.0	22.8	18	324.0	.5	

Table

Provo River Insect Survey - Fall 1933

Showing Sections In Each Unit Considered In Epidemic Stage (Cont.)

Unit - Shingle Creek - North Fork

Section	Township Range	Estimated Acreage Acreage L.P.	Estimated Acreage in L.P. Strip Line	Strip Multiplier	No. of N.A. on Strip	Estimated Acres N.A. in Sec. N.A.	Estimated Acres per N.A.	Remarks
16	T.2S. R. 8E	640	8.0	80.0	15	1200	.53	
18	"	640	8.7	73.56	5	368	1.70	

Unit - Beaver Creek

Sections	Township Range	Estimated Acreage Acreage L.P.	Estimated Acreage in L.P. Strip Line	Strip Multiplier	No. of N.A. on Strip	Estimated Acres N.A. in Sec. N.A.	Estimated Acres per N.A.	Remarks
10	T.2S. R. 7E	640	8.0	80.0	2	160	4.0	
16	"	60	8.6	51.6	4	206	.29	
34-35	"	320	7.5	42.6	4	170	1.8	